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sizes the need of decent standards of living as well as of wise expenditure of income. He concludes that household management deserves the application of the best brains of the land; nevertheless, he says, wisely, that society must develop community action for the betterment of the home. Abnormal home conditions also receive attention and the following subjects are handled very briefly: intemperance, crime, disease, divorce, desertion, and widowhood.

The working lifetime of the individual must be prolonged; thrift should be encouraged and family responsibility be developed for the obligations imposed by age. If necessary, a well-devised system of social insurance may be established to supplement the need.

The book consists of a series of public lectures and, accordingly, is written in racy English appropriate to its purpose. So short a presentation of "the normal life" is necessarily sketchy and many subjects are scarcely touched. The factor of religion might have received additional space.

GEORGE B. MANGOLD.

The Pittsburgh District: Civic Frontage. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1914. Pp. xviii, 554. \$2.50.)

Wage-Earning Pittsburgh. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1914. Pp. xvi; 582. \$2.50.)

These two volumes complete the six in which are published in book form the findings of the Pittsburgh survey. *The Pittsburgh District: Civic Frontage* consists mainly of articles dealing with general civic conditions, not primarily industrial, published for the most part in *Charities and the Commons* in 1909. The hitherto unpublished material includes an article upon "The disproportion of taxation in Pittsburgh," by Shelby M. Harrison, describing the rather local and hence not generally significant system of classifying real estate for purposes of taxation; a most interesting account by Florence Larrabee Lattimore of Pittsburgh's care of dependent children under the title of "Pittsburgh as a foster mother" which it is to be feared has wide significance and general applicability in many American states; a description of "The new Pittsburgh school system"; and a valuable account of the inception, conduct and significance of the Pittsburgh survey, by Paul U. Kellogg.

The title of the other volume, *Wage-Earning Pittsburgh*, is not particularly appropriate since the four volumes previously published all dealt with wage-earning Pittsburgh. In addition to some

previously printed articles this volume contains "Mediaeval Russia in the Pittsburgh district," by Alexis Sokoloff; "One hundred negro steel workers," by R. R. Wright, Jr.; "Industrial hygiene of the Pittsburgh district," by H. F. J. Porter; "Sharpsburg: a typical waste of childhood," by the late Elizabeth Beardsley Butler; "The reverse side," by James Forbes; and a number of important appendixes. Mr. Porter's valuable article is not very exactly described by its title since it treats not solely of what would to most be connoted by its title but also of the recruiting of employees, of general welfare work, of the development and of the stability of employees. While recording progress since the date of the survey, he calls attention to many inexcusably low standards still prevailing. He well says: "What has been needed has been to overcome the inertia of managers whose minds were molded under the fierce competition that in the 90's existed between the companies that now compose the corporation." The subtitle of Miss Butler's article is so felicitous in its statement that no account of it is necessary, although the temptation is strong to insert the word "ghastly." Mr. Forbes deals with police, the underworld, mendicancy, lodging houses, and prostitution. That Pittsburgh is but a segment of national conditions; that the connections of vice are widely extended; and that, nevertheless, local evils are controllable are the conclusions forced home by this most experienced investigator.

Mr. Kellogg's statement in the introductory note that in these two volumes "the effort has been made to preserve the validity of the reports as a transcript of conditions at the time of investigation; but to bring out in text, footnote, and appendix, noteworthy changes for good, or the persistence of noteworthy evils" seems to be substantiated by the frequent improvement in conditions noted, and unfortunately also by many descriptions of continuing evils, as, for example, Mr. Oserioff's account of a Soho Hillside in 1914, showing the persistence of sanitary neglect in central Pittsburgh.

Every picture, even by camera or artist, fails to convey all that the original seems to be to those familiar with it, and hence calls forth criticism. It was inevitable that an attempt to describe social conditions in a great dynamic social group should have led to much resentment and denial by those whose attention was directed to finer sides of the life of the city than those upon which the study was focused. A careful reading of Mr. Kellogg's account of the